BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We have refrained thus far from saying anything about the New Constitution, which we have published for two weeks in succession; we did so that we might have time to examine the instrument carefully, and having done so, to express our opinions upon it without any fear of misleading any of our readers, or having anything to take back. We see many things about the New Constitution that are good and some things that we consider objectionable. But perfection we could not reasonably expect,—"to err is human." No instrument framed by man can be perfect. The question then arises, does the good overbalance the bad, and whether it does or does not, there is still another consideration that should influence us in our decisions in this matter, is the new Constitution taken as a whole better than the old? If we decide that it is this one consideration is sufficient cause to induce us to vote for the new article. If we decide that it is not even as good as the old, have we then any excuse for voting for the new? That the people are not satisfied with the old is a truism that perhaps no one will deny. They want a change. Would it not be well then to adopt the new and give it a trial? "The proof of the pudding is eating the bag." Why not give it a trial then and if upon trial it is found so objectional that it must be changed, it will cost no more than it will if we reject it and have the work all to do over again, without the experience which a trial, however short, of the new would give, not only to the people but to those who would be chosen to frame another.

It is asserted by some that the Convention was controled by Democrats, but in reading the debates before that body, we see nothing to warrant us in the supposition that a partizan spirit controled its deliberations to any great extent. We sincerely hope that no one will be influenced by such arguments as these. The motives of men should be watched carefully. Many men will oppose the Constitution from the most selfish of motives, but in their conversations with others, in their speeches and through the press they will present other objections, as foreign to the real cause of their complaint as daylight from darkness. The fact is the new Constitution proposes some very radical and needed reforms and it strikes vigorously at the tremendous evils which have burdened our State in the past. Thousands of men throughout the state, who are filling or disgracing official trusts, will do their utmost against it, and unless the people who desire reform, come manfully to the front and bravely battle for it, it may be defeated by its friends failing to discharge their duty. Therefore we should not underrate the magnitude of the contest. It will be assailed at all points, by people who will fear that its adoption will deprive them of the opportunity of handling the people's money. In fact the assaults will be just as manifold and varied as the wrongs the proposed new Constitution assails with deadly purpose. It has been well said:

"No rogue e're felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

But the studied deceit with which it is opposed by those who, from the most sinister considerations, are intensely interested in its defeat, needs but to be clearly exposed to be wholly disarmed. The venal legislator who lives by plying his vocation; the vampyre who plunders under color of corruptly enacted laws, and whose hope of political advancement ends with the advent of the new organic law, do not honestly declare that they oppose the adoption of the constitution because, under it, their occupations would be gone. If they were to come before the people and state the reasons truthfully for their carnes opposition, they would arouse the masses of the honest people and be overwhelmed. But instead of avowing the true grounds of their hostility to the constitution, we find every public plunderer, from the learned and accomplished to the gin-mill bummers and gutter-snipes, loud-mouthed in denouncing the convention for exceeding its powers and usurping the authority of the people. One of the most vital reforms proposed by this constitution, is the overthrow of special legislation. Some of the worst wrongs ever perpetrated upon any people have been consummated by special legislation. The enormous taxes and burdensome debts are attributable to this evil alone. Millions might be demanded and the collection enforced even in defiance of the authority of any city or town, by an organization created by a special statute. For this cancerous sore upon our body politic the new constitution proposes a complete remedy.

Another provision of the new constitution requires notice of any local bill to be advertised in the proper city or county before it can be enacted. Under the new constitution hasty legislation will be impossible. No bill can pass without having been first read in full on three different days in each house, and then it can be passed only by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house, upon a call of the yeas and nays. Considering that many oppressive special laws now in operation were never more than half passed, and some not even passed at all, the value of the provission cannot be overestimated. The most obnoxious measures are usually rushed through, or marked as rushed through, on private bill days, when bills are often read only by their titles, and no one but the clerks can know what has been done. Amendments, too, the anacondas often concealed in the folds of the little serpents, are made to see daylight by the new requirements. Every amendment must be printed after it is offered, before it can be considered. Appropriations cannot be logrolled through the Legislature. The appropriation bill can contain only appropriations for the public debt, the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments, and public schools. All other expenditures of public money must be by separate bills, embracing but one appropriation in each. With the adoption of the new constitution, the legislative halls will be barren of plunder, and where the carrion is not the buzzards will not congregate. The disgust of some of your legislators as they enter upon their duties under the new constitution with enforced honesty, will be equalled only by the disgust of their reputable constituents at their election. At one blow, the new fundamental law crushes out special legislation and legislative debauchery, and who will not welcome such an entertainment?

There are men that we know of here in Centre Co., who seem to have made a term in the Legislature wonderfully profitable considering the comparatively small salary that is paid. How was it done? By the new organic law it will be slow work building splendid printing offices. This may in a measure account for the opposition of the *Watchman* through its youngling. There are many other points which we would like to touch upon but we have not room in this issue. We shall have something to say upon this subject in every issue of our paper until the election. We give it this attention because we deem it of the utmost importance that a thorough discussion of its merits and demerits should be had.

On the whole we consider the new constitution as perfect as we could expect human judgement to frame, and we feel sure it will work such reforms as will relieve the state of gross evils. Therefore we are prepared to say that as a whole we favor it, and recommend it to the cordial support of the people of Centre County.

——The cheapest place in the city to buy tinware of all kinds is at W. & L. F. Wetsler's near Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

SPANISH OUTRAGES IN CUBA.—OUR COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION.

Later developments seem to indicate that the Spanish home government are disposed to do all that lays in their power to make reparation for the late outrage in Cuba. But, while this is the case, it seems to be the prevailing opinion that she has not the power to do much in that direction, indeed she has held only nominal control of the island for a long time, there seems to be a power upon the island itself, among the so called loyal portion, that ignors the power and authority of the home government. Then on the other side, Senor Castela, the President of the Spanish Republic, who is imbued with a strong sentiment of friendship for our government, is quite earnest in his endeavors to avert the threatened hostilities and is disposed to render any satisfaction that may be demanded by our government, not effecting the territory of his government. Yet he finds strong popular sentiment opposed to him. The condition of the public mind there seems to be quite similar to that in our own country. There is wild and unreasoning excitement, probably fed by sensational reports concerning our doings and sayings. Neither government can remain entirely unaffected by the popular clamor, and there is a possibility of this thing bringing about hostilities that would otherwise be averted.

Our government has taken the position that the Virginius is *prima facie* an American vessel, and that Spain violated international law in capturing her on the high seas during a time when no war existed. Had Spain acknowledged the existence of war in Cuba, or had the United States recognized the Cubans as entitled to belligerent rights, there would have been entirely different questions of law to be discussed, Spain would in such case have had an undoubted right to overhaul the Virginius at any time outside of American waters without giving us cause of reclamation.

Something like the above is the argument upon which our government will base its claim for redress and reclamation. Whether the argument be sound, or not, we don't propose to discuss, though we must add, that there are many eminent legists even in this country who took up this argument as extremely puerile and paradoxical. If this be correct view it would seem to be a curse and not a blessing to a nation to be acknowledged a belligerent, and a *reducto ad absurdum* is immediately proven.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the second sober thought of the people and the government of the great and strong Republic of the United States and the young, weak and struggling Republic of Spain will be to avoid a conflict. We do not want war; neither do they. We cannot afford a war; much less can they. We have already a public debt of almost two and a quarter billions of dollors. A war with Spain would increase it to three billions or more. Our financial credit has been constantly improving since the close of the terrible civil war through which we passed, and we do not want to injure that credit. Our navy is by no means strong. Our army has been reduced to a peace footing. To recruit the army and to increase our naval force will necessitate large outlays of money. Last month our public debt was increased upwards of three millions of dollars. The increase the present month will exceed four millions probably. The people are now complaining of the burden of taxation. Business is paralized and they do not want the burden made more heavy in such times as these.

But, it will be argued, dollars and cents should not weigh against national honor. When the honor of the flag is attacked we should not count the cost, but defend it at all hazards without thinking of the loss of treasure or of life. True enough.

We would not say one word to dampen the true patriotic ardor of any of our country-men. It is a beautiful sight to behold hundreds of thousands of our young men standing ready at the first note of warning to avenge with their lives an insult to the flag of the free. But why do we love our flag. Is it not because it is the emblem of freedom? Our patriotism is, or should be an intelligent patriotism, not a blind, brute instinct, and are not the people of Spain engaged in a great struggle for the establishment of just such a government as ours. And must the infant Republic of Spain be strangled by the giant Republic of America? Let us bear and forbear a moment. The cause of Spain is to some extent our cause. At any rate let us keep cool; let us not be hasty in the matter. If there is any way possible by which our own national honor can be maintained without destroying the existance of the Republic of Spain let us seek out that way. Our patriotism is the patriotism of humanity, not of mere locality.

No man is more jealous of the honor of his country's flag than President Ulysses S. Grant, the man who led our armies to victory during the late war. But dear reader, his position is very different from yours or ours. While it matters but little if we should individually lose our tempers and make hostile demonstrations, his case is very different. He is bound by an oath to so conduct the affairs of the government as to subserve the best interests of the whole people. A heavy responsibility hangs over him and he feels it. But no one fears that his accustomed imperturbability will forsake him. He is famous for keeping cool at times when other men lose their wits. A very lengthy cabinet meeting was held last Friday; perhaps the most important meeting of the kind since General Grant has held the reins of Government. What transpired there is not fully known.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald* last Thursday stated that Minister Sickles had been very shabbily received by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, but dispatches received Friday from Sickles himself state that he has been treated with the kindest consideration and that the Spanish government has shown every disposition to treat the questions at issue candidly and fairly.

LATER

we receive news of a riotious demonstration in front of the American legation at which the people called upon Sickles to ask for his passport. They were dispersed by the Military.

The authorities have taken every precaution to prevent a recurrence of such demonstrations, and it is believed the whole thing was incited by persons whose sympathies were with the Carlists in the hope of creating an open rupture between this country and Castelar's government.

ON THE WING—NO. 9.

"Hills peep o'er hills," says the poet. And this is plainly evident to the eyes of those who wander amid the mountains of Central Pennsylvania. The mountains of our State are not high, but the fantastic forms which they assume make them an object of great interest to the lover of nature. We were reminded of this pleasing feature of mountain scenery a few days since, while riding from Bald Eagle Valley into that of Marsh Creek. It was a beautiful morning, the sun was shining in his strength, sending his golden beams all over dale and hill, and thus making partial amends for the ravages of the frost. To those acquainted with different parts of this Appalachian chain of mountains, the interest is greatly enhanced while riding amid the rounded summits of these cones that make up the Bald Eagle range. Many of these cones are free from stones to the top, by which the plow is obstructed in the valleys, and the hill tops are covered with young grain giving promise of a good harvest the coming summer. The mountains which enclose Juniata county have the appearance of art in the regularity of their structure. While these Bald Eagle ridges appear like great bubbles sent up from the boiling, seething mass below. Kearsarge mountain in New Hampshire is the same shape as these rounded hills among which we are riding. But it is about 3500 feet high, and its rounded summit is solid rock thrown up from the lava fires beneath. We wind round the bases of these hills, gradually ascending until we arrive at the highest point of land between the two valleys. Here we stopped to look back upon the beauty of valley and hills we had left behind. The scene was one of great beauty. The sun was careering through the heavens without a cloud to obscure his brightness. A silvery mist was hanging in the atmosphere, which seemed to intensify the brightness with which the whole valley was clothed. And while gazing upon the quiet valley, the train from Lock Haven came in sight, moving along in silence toward Bellefonte, completing the picture, a scene worth riding many miles to look upon. Close at hand stands a little log cabin, the good "house wife" came to the door, and greeted us with a smile, telling us how she enjoyed life in her quiet little home, removed far away from the *crowd* and *bustle* of the valley in which she had lived, and of which she was heartily tired. Here she could have fresh air, and abundance of it; no thieves would trouble her, the financial crash in Wall or Third streets would not interrupt her songs by day, nor her dreams by night. Ah! we thought of the words of the homeless poet, "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." She knew the fleet charger that stood with such impatience before her mansion. He had drawn his master over this road for seventeen years, and still retains the fires of youth. But we feel it is time for us to hasten on our way or we shall be late. A crack of the whip, and Bucephalus prances down the winding high-way into the valley of Marsh Creek. It was our first visit in this valley. The first impressions were not very favorable, shut in by mountains on all sides, communication not very easy with the out side world, neither lumber, coal, or iron was to be seen, and we could but inquire, "what led people to settle in this secluded spot?" The answer comes, "Land was cheap." Here people have come to make a home amid these "everlasting hills" because "land was cheap." We were on our way to attend a Sunday School Convention to be held in the "Disciples church," We had expected to find a village, but the collection of houses is small. Here stands the German church which was built about twenty years ago, there is a membership of about fifty. The Rev. Kline has had charge of the church for seventeen years. A short distance down the valley stands the "Disciples church" in which the people were gathered, and Rev. Crittenden was at work as usual in his pleasing way, and pleasant task. Few men seem better fitted for the work in which he is now engaged. His Catholic spirit makes him at home among all denominations, and his kindness of heart gives him access to the altars of all Christian churches. The children of the county hail him as their friend, and all lovers of Sunday School pray for his success. Here we found the law and gospel standing side by side in this great work of preparing children for the storms of the rough sea of life. Gen. Beaver and Col. Keller, were there with warm and earnest words to cheer the parents and children, in the Sunday School. We were surprised to find so large a number of people assembled to listen to the earnest words of their visitors. German Reformed, Methodists, Presbyterian, Disciples, all praying and working for a common good.

The day of sectarian bitterness seems passing away. We are learning the lesson of religious toleration, learning to let each denomination work for a common cause in their own peculiar way. It was very pleasant to mingle with these brethren in a cause in which all hearts could so fully sympathize. The great effort of Brother Crittenden, seems to be, to reach the children, but the parents are also made to feel the same truths which are intended for their offspring. And here amid these hills, and along the base of Alleghany range, we find a happy people, two good sized Christian churches, each a Sabbath school where the children are taught those principles which so adorn human life. One of the best school houses of the rural district of the county is found at Marsh Creek, and seventy pupils gather there to receive instruction. Our first impressions were gradually changed, as we saw the people neatly clad, courteous and intelligent, in the afternoon, they filled the house, and promised a large congregation in the evening if the speakers would consent to stay. The Germans still speak the tongue of "Fatherland," and Bro. Kline expounds the message in English or Dutch, as the case may demand. There is a good store in town, but no Post-Office. Uncle Sam should not neglect his children because they live among the mountains. It is high time there was a Postoffice at Marsh Creek.

Our horse had become rested during the afternoon, and we started home, and soon dashed along over good roads, bidding our friends a hearty good bye.

ALPHA.

——C. F. Cook, Rev. W. T. Wylie and Gen. Beaver attended the District Convention of the Y. M. C. A., at Tyrone, last week. The Convention was interesting, profitable and well attended.

——Stoves, tinware, wooden-ware and kitchen-ware of every description at W. & L. F. Wetsler's, near the Railroad depot.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT HOWARD.—According to the previous notice a meeting was held in the "Disciples Church" at Howard, on Thursday Nov. 20th, 1873 at 2 o'clock P. M. which had for its principal object, the formation of a "Farmers Club" in that locality. John A. Woodward, Esq., Vice President of the County Agricultural Society called the meeting to order and upon his motion Judge Allison, was elected President, D. S. Keller, was chosen Secretary. Mr. Woodward stated the object of the meeting, and after remarks by Messrs. Orvis and Beaver, in order to secure a practical illustration of the ends sought to be accomplished, the meeting resolved itself into a club for the discussion of such subjects as might be brought before it.

Gen. Beaver opened the discussion upon the subject of Fall plowing of Corn land and an interesting debate followed participated in by Messrs. Orvis, Woodward, Job. W. Packer, S. B. Leathers, Perry McDowell and Judge Allison. The majority decidedly approved of Fall-plowing, except in the case of loose soils.

An interchange of opinions and experience upon the subjects of "Trenching Gardens," "Liming Lands," and "Harrowing wheat in the spring," followed after which the meeting adjourned until 7 P. M. Four of the gentlemen present agreed to make further experiments in the matter of Harrowing wheat, and to report a year later.

Eevening Session—Meeting called to order at 7 P. M. about fifty persons present. Hon. J. H. Orvis, spoke at some length upon the benefits likely to occure to farmers from united effort and consultation, Gen. Beaver, Mr. S. B. Leathers and Mr. J. N. Hall, followed on the same subject and upon motion of Mr. Woodward, an organization, to be known as the "Howard Farmers Club," was effected.

It was decided to hold the first regular meeting of the "Club" in the School House in Howard Boro on the evening of Monday Dec. 1, 1873. Rev. N. J. Mitchel then spoke upon the benefits of association, after which the meeting adjourned.

The visitors were handsomely entertained by their generous hosts, and the occasion was frought with both pleasure and profit to all attending.

The next "organization meeting" will be held at Centre Hall, Saturday Dec. 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M. *sharp* the attendance of all interested in agriculture is solicited.

PERSONALS.—Major Geo. D. Pifer, late merchant of this place, but now in business with some Philadelphia merchants, whose names we can't just lay our pencil on, was visiting his friends in this place last week.

—Jack L. Spangler, Esq., who never perverted is many fine mental qualities but once—when he was associate editor of the *Watchman*—may now be found in the law office of Bush & Yocum.

—Seth H. Yocum Esq., was yesterday admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

—Harrison Levy, of Milesburg, will soon be ready to turn out twenty complete horse-shoes per minute on the new machine invented and patented by our townsman Col. D. J. Pruner.

—Max Liveright's three stores, severally located in Snow Shoe, Houtzdale and Osceola, are doing an excellent business and Mr. Liveright himself is not losing flesh over the money stringency.

—Major Jack McLellan, Supt. Car Shops, discharged twenty-three hands last week. They were mostly out-door laborers. The work of completing the shops is still going briskly forward.

—Hon. A. G. Curtin will please accept thanks for a full set of elegantly bound Constitutional Convention Debates.

—On Friday we had the pleasure of a call from William Parsons Esq., Attorney at Law of Lock Haven. We were glad to see Mr. Parsons because it is always a pleasure to meet a man whose integrity, breadth of intellect and kindness of heart, all radiate from one honest, handsome face.

—Miss Josie Kline, daughter of our Ex-Sheriff, who has been spending almost a year with friends and relations in the Western States, returned home on Friday.

—Mr. C. F. Montgomery who went into the wholesale Furnishing business in Philadelphia, several years ago, is at home on a visit. Mr. Montgomery is pleased with his investments in the Quaker city, and is on a fair way to fortune and matrimony.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

CONSTITUTION.

New Constitution Proposed to the Citizens of this Commonwealth for their Approval or Rejection, by the Constitutional Convention

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, We declare that

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the General Assembly or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the Court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limbs, nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All Courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such Courts, and in such cases as the General Assembly may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the General Assembly or by its authority.

SEC 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14 All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attained of treason or felony by the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the General Assembly, and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION. 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1878. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between the sessions, the Governor shall convene the two Houses by proclamation, on notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for services upon committee or otherwise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary elect one of its members President pro tem., who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant-Governor shall be vacant, the House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC 11 Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each House and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned at any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half a ratio and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city nor county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17 The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one Representative for every full ratio, and an additional Representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one Representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one Representative for every full ratio, Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the Representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four Representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of Representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four Representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceeding sections,

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either House as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one House shall be concurred in by the other, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to the title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law: authorizing the creating, extension, or imparing of liens; regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; changing the names of persons or places; changing the venue in civil or criminal cases; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies; except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State; vacating roads, town plats, streets, or alleys; relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines; incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters; for opening and conducting elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; granting divorces, erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities boroughs, townships, election or school districts; changing the law of decent or succession; regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judical proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, of prescribing the effects of judical sales of real estate; regulating the fees or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of schoolhouses, and the raising of money for such purposes; fixing the rate of interest; affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment; remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury, exempting property from taxation; regulating labor trade, mining, or manufacturing; creating corporations or renewing, or extending the charters thereof; granting to any corporation association or individual any special or exclusive privilige or immunity; to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting power or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed,

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each House, and no payment shall be made by the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent, or contractor, after services, shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts but all contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General and Stat Treasury.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judiciary departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17 No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SEC. 18. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted, or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons, property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such actions now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofor made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25 When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspections or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or recieve, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, things of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence or for withholding the same or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offence of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judical proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offence of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judical proceeding except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefore, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill, proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION. 1. The Execution Department of the Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instructions.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses, of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the provisions as the Governor; he shall be the presiden of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No persons shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceeding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Institution for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by laws to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the cessre of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceeding such an election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election; in acting on executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentences and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendations in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with reasons therefore at length, shall be recorded and filled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of a disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office; the powers, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President, pro tempore, of the Senate; and shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such case the voters of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive vote.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required of the same, with all papers, minutes, and vouchers thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be by law assigned thereto. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at the general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. Supreme Courts shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligable. The judges whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and there ore each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices over any terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and, where a corporation is a party defendant, or habeas corrus, or mandamus, and to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and in case of quo warranto and as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common please shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5 Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts: but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Alleghany in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively in the courts of common please number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in Alleghany as the courts of common pleas number one and number two, but said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any courts where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time: and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a district and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in said courts of common pleas, without designating the number of said courts, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Alleghany each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said prothonotary shall appoint such assistance as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgement docket, which shall contain the judgements and liens of all said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany respectively shall, from time to time, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of quarter session of the peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justice of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC 10 The judges of the courts of common pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs, and townships at the time of the election of constables, by qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district, or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of the majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward, or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each 30,000 inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisniction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose terms of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of said magistrates, no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated by fixed salaries, to be payed by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. The office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines, and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record, as may be prescribed by law, upon the allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cases shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two, and candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or requisits of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, the United States, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of common Please, beside the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office, he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Please and Orphans' Court.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with the trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject

Furniture.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

JOHN BRECHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Mattrasses, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c. A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices.

v4n22-1y.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.,

WHERE BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
STOOLS, &C.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v3n1-1y. H. P. HARRIS.

REMOVED!

A. SCHROYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS of FURNITURE,

HAVE REMOVED

from their old quarters in the Bush House block to larger and more suitable rooms

ON BISHOP STREET,

in the building recently known as the Farmers Hotel, where they will continue to keep the

THE LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF

FURNITURE, COFFINS, &C.,

in Centre county, at the LOWEST PRICES.

COFFINS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH HEARSE.

☞ THE MILESBURG HEARSE CAN BE SECURED WHEN DESIRED. ☜

5-11-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solitous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.

v4n28-1y.

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low prices. 5-23-1y

Painting and Lettering.

MARVEN STEEPLE,

SCENIC, SIGN, LETTERING,

HOUSE PAINTER,

PAPER HANGER, &c.

Work done PROMPTLY and at the LOWEST CHARGES IN TOWN.

☞ Can be found at Mrs. Zellers', Spring St., Bellefonte. v5-14-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'73.1y.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

---

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attends to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16-1y

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centenial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Merchant Tailoring.

WM. S. TRIPPLE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, nose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the pub. lic generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

v4n34-1y

PAINTS.

ONLY 20 CENTS.

Every Man His Own Painter

OR PAINTS;

How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise containing sample card with 42 different Actual Painted Shades and Tints, with instructions for exterior and interior house decoration, published by Henry Carey Baird, Box 1674 Post Office, Philadelphia.

SEE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES.

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A Want long felt at last supplied."—*Scientific American.*

"Not only a necessity to painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—*N. Y. World.*

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advise therein, you could make no more valuable present."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"In publishing this Book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—*Toledo Blade.*

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excells ours in appearence."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"In selling a sample copy for 20 cents, Mr Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—*Frank Leslie.*

"We know the Town and County paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellance of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—*Philadelphia Ledger*

PRICES.

Sample Copy, pamphlet form, only 20 cents.
" " paper cover, - - - - 30 "
Edition, cloth bound, - - - 50 "

J. WELCH & CO. AGENTS, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Livery Stables.

LIVERY STABLE!

WM. McCULLEY

begs leave to inform the citizens of Bellefonte and the public generally, that he has opened and is now keeping one of the largest and most extensive

Livery Stables in Bellefonte.

His horses are good and safe—his CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ARE ALL GOOD,

and comfortable. His rates of hire are reasonable. He solicits the patronage of the public and promises satisfaction.

WM. McCULLEY.

Insurance.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY!

Has become the Leading Company in amount of annual business,

Cash Income, over.....	9,000,000
Cash Assets, over.....	20,000,000
Annual Business, over.....	50,000,000

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

JOHN I. RANKIN & CO.,

AGENTS

BELLEFONTE, PA.

v4n44-

THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Co.

115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CYRUS CURTIS..... President.

Cash Assets, - - $3,500,000
Annual Cash Income over 1,000,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS ALL THE REAL ADVANTAGES OF OTHER COMPANIES,

AND IN ADDITION

The Non-Forfeiture of Dividends, and the application of Dividends as Premium on Policies which would otherwise lapse from Non-Payment of Premium.

EXAMPLE—Age 44, Policy, $10,000; Annual Premium, $264,50. Dividends amounting to $268 would hold the Policy in force 288 days (9 months and 18 days) after failing to pay the premium.—In some cases, Dividends would keep Policies in force for years.

BETTS & CAMPBELL, General Agents, 809 & 811, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

E. M. BLANCHARD, AG'T,

5-2-1y. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Stoves.

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored?

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once, simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid on reciept of six cents, or two post stamps

Address the publishers, 40-1y
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

EAGLE HOTEL.

R. D. CUMMINGS, Prop'r.

M. M. WARR, Sup't.

227 North Third Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The rates at the "Eagle" have been reduced the very moderate sum $2.25 per day.

4-16-1y.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, *an unparalleled invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and it kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; the pain-ful; they slip off too frequently.

5-15-1y-eow

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

5-29-1y

NEW GOODS!

AND

NEW PRICES

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOSTON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

CALL AND SEE US!

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA

5-25-tf.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style.

Thimble SKEINS

of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.

Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,

made to order. (5-17-1y) N. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY

NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT

BELLEFONTE, PA

It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make

HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled

Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.

v5n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANKS!!!

THE most complete assortment to be found in Centre county, at

J. WELCH & CO'S

at the following prices:

Summons,.....per hundred,	60c
Subpeonas,.....".....".	60c
Executions,.....".....".	60c
Constables' Warrants,.....".	60c
Judgm't Notes, unbound".....".	60c
Exemp'n " ".....".....".	60c
Judgment and Exemption Notes, unbound, ...per hundred,	60c
Motions for Judgment,.....".	75c
Affidavit to Account.....".....".	75c
Statement & Confess'n.".....".	1,50
Amical Act'n & Conf'n.".....".	1,50
Leases,.....50c per doz—5c apiece.	

AND EVERY OTHER

DESCRIPTION OF BLANKS

EQUALLY LOW.

BOOK STORE,

OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ☜

25-tf JAS. WELCH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

JUST OUT—THE NEW LIGHT RUNNING

HOWE

Sewing Machine

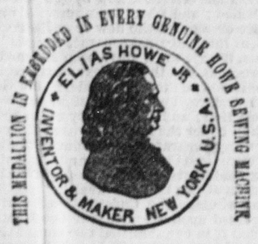
THE GRANDEST PRODUCTION OF INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The new factory of the Howe Company is nearly completed, and

1000

ARE NOW BEING MANUFACTURED AND SOLD DAILY!

The total number sold last year was 220,000, which far exceeds the sales of any other single machine.



THE ONLY MACHINE MADE ON THOROUGHLY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

Combining Strength, Simplicity & Durability with Lightness of Running.

It is superior to all in the following respects:

1st. Simplicity of construction.
2nd. Ease of management.
3d. Lightness of running.
4th. Non liability to get out of repair.
5th. Durability—it being made of the finest hardened steel.
6th. Perfection of tension on both upper and lower threads, and the ease with which they are controlled by the operator. It makes a perfect Lock Stitch on all kinds of goods and never breaks the thread.
7th. The strength and regularity of the new feed, which enables it to stitch soft or glazed, light, or heavy work equally well, and to cross heavy seams or fells without the slightest difficulty.

The new improved HEMMER, FELLER, BRAIDER, QUILTER and GUIDE; Also, OILER, BOTTLE OIL, Doz. NEEDLES, BOBBINS, &c.,

go with each Machine free of charge. In addition to these, we will give a Ruffler and an alpaca Hemmer with each machine, making more attachments than are given with any machine in use

CITIZENS, Look to your INTERESTS

Do not fail to see

Our MACHINE

before purchasing. Full instructions given.

We keep a full line of Sewing Machine attachments, Needles, Thread, Silk, &c. Our Machine Oil is a specialty. It is our own manufacture and we warrant it to excel anything in the market.

☞ FOR THE NEW ☜

LIGHT RUNNING HOWE,

CALL ON

PALMER & WOOSTER,

Office, Allegheny street, opposite the New Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. 5-22-6m.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,

HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

never brought to Bellefonte.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

5-12-tf

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

☞ Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-39-1y

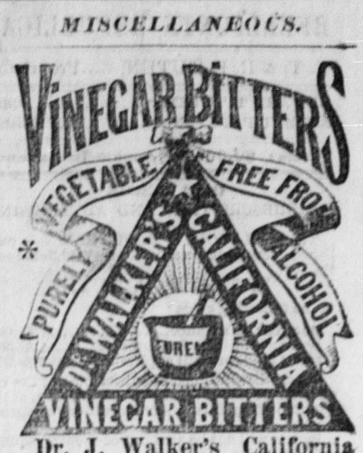
Notice to Breeders of Stock.

The Bellefonte Jersey Aldorney Cattle Club owners of the CELEBRATED THOROUGH BRED JERSEY BULL "JUNIATA," stationed at the farm of Shugert & Harris, near Bellefonte, where persons desiring to improve their stock are requested to call. Service $5. 34-3m

---

AUCTIONEER.—Samuel Parker offers his services to the people of Bellefonte and Centre county, as Auctioneer. He will cry all sales entrusted to him at reasonable prices. Address SAMUEL PARKER, 4n-42ly. Bellefonte, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

● R. H. McDONALD & CO., ●
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

8-37-6m.

$72 00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. 8-37-1y.

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa., by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

at he following rates·

One year in advance,.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.—Owing to the great difficulty we have in collecting coal bills, and also to the fact that we must pay the cash for all coal that we receive, we will, in the future, sell coal for cash only. No distinction will be made between the rich and the poor in this respect—we will treat all alike.

45:3t J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

——Inspector General Latta, of Harrisburg, visited this place on last Wednesday for the purpose of inspecting the Zellar Zouaves. This brave band of soldiers, under command of Capt. P. E. Zellar, marched through our principal street and were unanimously admired by many spectators. The company finally came to a halt in the Court House yard, and in presence of a large crowd of witnesses, Gen. Latta performed the inspection obsequies in a solemn and dignified manner. The different members of the command all passed muster and were declared in excellent condition for all emergencies.

——The "Commissioners' organ," that mighty supporter of the brewers and distillers interests, eclipsed itself last week by publishing a poem entitled, "Mary had a Little Lamb." There is no doubt but that it was published for political effect. The "organ" should have written a prelude to this poem in its old sterreotyped, rallying way-cry style, something like this: "Republicans, honest toilers, horny-handed yeomanry of Centre county, to you we appeal! Read the following touching and truthful lines on the death of a Merino ewe, by Mary, and then make up your minds if you will support the *two-ten* REPUBLICAN! Read the poem, ponder over it, and, as you dash the tears from your eyes, send us two dollars on your subscription. We must have money!"

——Winter is upon us. Soon the mercury will indicate a point at Zero and even lower. Soon we shall experience weather so cold that the memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot run back to the time when the like occurred before. How pleasant on a night like this, to sit in our parlors around one of W. & L. F. Wetsler's Double Heaters, while it is throwing out such a volume of caloric as shall make us forget that fridged winter reigns outside, and then when we retire at night, to find that this same heater has warmed our sleeping apartments and made them also comforteble. At W. & L. F. Wetsler's they sell these stoves cheaper than at any other store in the city of Bellefonte. They hang out their sign near the Railroad Depot.

BERICHTERISMS.—Eight deer were shot in the Brush Valley Narrows last week, in one day.

—The revival of religion in the Evengelical Church, at Woodward, is still going on and a great deal of interest is manifested.

—Eight deer were brought past Wolfe's Store, in one day last week. Reuben Kreamer shot two, Messrs. Strohecker three, and Abs. Harter three.

—On Saturday morning last, Luther, son of Jacob Brumgarn of Miles twp., was found dead in his bed. Was about 17 years old. Deceased was for years subject to Epileptic fits which no doubt resulted in his death.

—Mr. Daniel Kerstetter seems to be the champion singing master, as he has no less than five classes; one in George's Valley, one at Kreider's School House, one at Woodward, one at Wolfe's School House and one in Brush Valley.

—Brush Valley deer hunters, last week were very successful. Absalom Harter shot three, Reuben Kreamer, two; Sam'l & Harry Strohecker, three; one of which was a six pronged buck, weighing 230 with skin and horns.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Election Proclamation.

SUBMITTING THE

Amended Constitution of Pennsylvania to a Vote of the Qualified Electors.

Whereas the 6th section of the act of 11th April, 1872, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," as follows.

SEC. 6. The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution or specific amendments, shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties, first having ascertained the number of votes given for or against the new Constitution or separate specific amedments, if any, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, one of which returns be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; which said returns shall be opened, counted and published, as the returns for Governor now by law counted and published; and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constitution, or for or against separate specific amendments, if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers, the Governor shall declare, by proclamation, the results of the election; and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution or for any separate specific amendments, such new or revised Constitution and separate specific amendments shall be thenceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth."

And whereas the Constitutional Convention has passed upon the amended Constitution and directed it to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State of Pennsylvania: Thereof,

I, Benj. F. Shaffer, High Sheriff of Centre County, do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the County of Centre, that an election will be held on the THIRD TUESDAY OF DECEMBER, 1873, (being the 16th day of the month,) at the several election districts in said County, at which time and place the qualified Voters will vote on the adoption of the said Amendment or New Constitution, in pursuance of the following.

ORDINANCE.

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submited to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisons of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said eletion by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall at least twenty days before the said election furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly disunbuted to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving the negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. It it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the voters polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and by null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz; Edward H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagret and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this convention who shall have direction or the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of votes for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8 of the new Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects comfortably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out triplicate county returns and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

I, B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1873, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid elections in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to-wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert.

For the township of Half Moon, at the Schoolhouse in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leotard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the schoolhouse in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the house of C. H. Smith, Old Fort Hotel.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the township of Ferguson, in the schoolhouse at Pine Grove.

For the township of Harris, in the schoolhouse at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Bonner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker in the schoolhouse at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school-house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school-house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the schoolhouse near the house of Samuel Askey.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the schoolhouse at Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new schoolhouse in Central City.

For the township of Huston at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the schoolhouse at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the schoolhouse in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the schoolhouse near Robert Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union township, at the new school-house in Unionville

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the new school-house in said borough.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of June, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Special Election will be open between the hours of 6 o clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

And in and by the said act I am further directed to give notice "that every person except justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative or Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any other officer of any election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840 it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officers from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district, for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of the State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; provided, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless first, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be senteneed to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation therefor, by any written or printed advertisements, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provides tha "The Inspectors, judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

The Inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839. An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

By the act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election Officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, A. M., on the day of election. Before six o'clock in the morning of third Tuesday of December they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows;

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen thereof and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and, and receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen. Whether on the registry list or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

7. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage, as is described by this law or of laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present and shall admit such persons to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

8. The days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district and then and there hear all applications or persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with a proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section: and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner as is required at the general elections in October.

9. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in October.

10. The respective Assessors, Inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any of said officers under this act; any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

11. The Assessors shall receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the County Commissioners, as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

FOR THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD.

On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and inteligent citizens of the county to act as overseers, who shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to the same political party both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party: said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election and to examine his paper produced and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to premit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*. That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

That the citizens of this state temporarily in the service of the state or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election district if otherwise duly qualified.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

In accordance with the provision of the eighth section of an act entitled, "A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States entitled, "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offense be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D. 1866, entitled, "An Act regulating the manner of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough, and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of township officers voted for, and shall be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1860.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Centre.

WHEREAS the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows.

"SEC 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition or servitude."

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have powers to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1872, passed an act, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections which are as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school districts, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the sixth article of the constitution of the United States, that "this Constitution, and the law of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * * * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding."

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," the tenth section which provides as follows;

SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled, "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors;

Now, Therefore, In consideration of the premises the county Commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of constitutional amendment and laws, and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all the assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year above written

(SEAL.) JOHN W. GEARY,

ATTEST: F. JORDON, Secretary of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of the respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year, on Friday, the 19th of December, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law as said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, in unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, the 18th day of November, A. D., 1873 and of the Independence of the United States, the ninty-eight.

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff.

Bellefonte, Nov, 19 1873.

——A silver mine has been found in Sugar Valley near Logansville. Some of the metal was sent to Philadelphia and proved to be a genuine article. Since then, eight hundred weight of the ore has been sent to the city to be again tested. The stuff is taken from the solid rock.

——Mr. Jas. M. Stull of Pittsburg, Pa., a student at the Agricultural College, was wounded in the hand rather severely while performing his part in the play at the Cresson Anneversary on Friday Evening week. He had a pistol in his hand, which was prematurely discharged. "Jimmy" says says he is very sorry it eppened as he "can't have the pleasure of working on the farm and dailling in the battallion these cold days."

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, NOV26, 1873.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 [illegible]
Red wheat No. 1	1 [illegible]
Barley	65
Corn, ears	45
Shelled corn	50
Oats	35
Rye per bushel	65
Buckwheat per bushel	60
Clover seed " "	5 50
Plaster ₱ ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb	@5½
Peaches, dried, per	12½@22
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	15
Bacon	9
Sides	8
Lard per lb	8
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	3
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried Beef	

Dyspepsia is a Hydra-Headed Monster, from which nearly all "the ills the human flesh is heir to" originate. The Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, is a long-tried and well-established remedy for this distressing complaint; it has cured thousands when other remedies have failed.

HOW TO LIVE ECONOMICALLY.

The problem of how to economize in living is one that engages the serious attention of a great many people. "Many a little make a mickle" was one of Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard" truisms that summarizes the whole system of popular extravagance. If you wish to save money, economize in little as well as in large items of expenditure. For all the household purposes for which polishing powders, Bath brick and soap are usually used, excepting the one thing of washing clothes, Sapolio is by many times the cheapest articles that can be employed. To say nothing about its great superiority to all other substances, it is, on the score of money alone, by far the cheapest. Remember this fact and save many dollars every year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.—Came to the premices of the subscriber in Ferguson Twp, on or about the 14th day of Oct. last, ONE RED STEER, supposed to be two years old past, with a white stripe under the belly. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, otherwise it will by disposed of accotding to law.

45-3t. ROBERT GARDNER.

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.

NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Gradnating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

THE DANBURY NEWS,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
$2 00 PER ANNUM.
BAILEY & DONOVAN,
Danbury, Conn. 3-t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Lucas, dec'd., late of Howard borough, Centre County, Pa., having been granted to George Spearing and L. C. Palmer, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. SPEARING,
L. C. PALMER,
41-6t* Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Fannie Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, Pa. deceased have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone, Blair Co., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, those

——Now, we have a large, rich sounding bell on the public school building.—It can easily be heard from any quarter of the town. The ringing at twenty mintes before nine o'clock in the morning ten minutes after one in the afternoon, reminds parents of the approach of school time. The children should not be sent before that time as the building is not open until the first bell rings.

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, Nov. 24, 1873.

Geo. W. Armstrong, John Conem, Elizabeth P. Duey, G. C. Dreisbach, Jessie Gillispire, J C. Gets, B. L Green F. Hasoey, Miss Ellen Hoover, Israel Kauffman, Miss Mary Kenins, Miss Maggie Lucas, James Mallony, Thadeus Montgomery, John McCormick, Edgar Osborne, Miss Nannie Reese, J. R. Shaver, James Smith, Miss Lida Switzer, Samuel Solt, James H. Smith-2, John Walker.

——To morrow will be Thanksgiving-day. Thousands of families have baked the pies and killed the turkeys, for the gourmands of to-morrow. This evening, the butcher, the grocer and the baker will retire weary with exhaustion and with several pages of entries on the day-book ready for posting.

Miscellaneous.

CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence OF Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or

COMFORT

carpets.

Has do disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste saved.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. OF In connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes

COMFORT

BUY CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philad'a.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [44-6m-e-o-m

BANK OF AMERICA,
306 Walnut St Philadelphia.
Char. Cap'l, $500,000. Add'l $225,000
President, C. J. Milne,—Vice-President, W. Montelius, Chas. H. Price, Cash'r.

HAVING passed through the recent panic with unshaken credit, we invite correspondence with Country Banks and Bankers, with a view to transacting their Banking business in this city, confident of our ability to render satisfaction.
41-4t CHAS. H. PRICE, Cashier.

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC,

SHOE FINDINGS

of every description constantly on hand

HIDES,
CALFSKINS and SHEEPSKINS

IN THE RAW,

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

IN THE CITY.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.

It is impossible to fix a price upon seed without seeing it. Farmers will please remember this and bring their seed along with them when they want to sell If you fail to do this, although you may have the best of seed, you may get only the price paid for an inferior quality. Bring along your seed and we will pay you the highest market price.

BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
5-41-6m

Employment For All!

T. S. Arthur's last and greatest work, CAST ADRIFT, is selling by thousands notwithstanding the times. It is intensely interesting and is low in price, thus having many advantages over higher priced books. A life of the Author presented to every subscriber. An agent who had never sold a book before cleared $100 last week. DISCOUNTS TO SUIT THE TIMES. Circulars FREE. J. M. STODDART & CO., Pub., 730 Sansom St., Phila. 44-4t

Medical.

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, giving strength, vigor, and life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.*

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE PA.
D. JOHNSTON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—COMFORTABLE ROOMS,
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—
AND REASONABLE CHARGES.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served.
Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte, on business or for pleasure.
AN OMNIBUS WILL CARRY PASSENGERS and baggage to and from all trains free of charge
4-35y

THE SUN.
WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widel known to require any extended recommendation: but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:
It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, concise when unimportant, at full length when of more, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.
It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.
It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romance of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.
It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.
It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.
It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle-markets, to which it pays particular attention.
Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year. We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN. Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.00 a year. No discount from this rate.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent, to clubs of 10 or over.
THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per, cent.
Address, "THE SUN," New York City.
44-6t.

$10 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD
W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 South 3d St., Philadelphia.
COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 15—1y

Spokes. RIMS AND PLOW HANDLES
JOHN G. DAVIS & SON,
Union Spoke Works,
S. W. Cor. Leopard & Otter St.
PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List
21-6m

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S
AUTUMN
HATS NOVELTIES
NEXT DOOR TO
POST OFFICE,
33-3m PHILADELPHIA.

1033 "CLOCK SPRING." 1033
1033 1033

CAUTION!!!

THE well earned reputation of our Patent Balance Clock Spring Window Shade Rollers has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless shade rollers to offer them as our Clock Spring, and buyers have in many instances been subjected to fraud and imposition. Buy only the genuine. We manufacture PLAIN SHADES, all colors. Fringe to match FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS A SPECIALTY.
JOHNSTON'S WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, 1033 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1857.
40-1y

COSMOLINE

COSMOLINE is the concentrated extract of the healing properties of Petroleum, which are known. It is the most bland and soothing-remedy ever used; beside possessing more healing power than any substance or compound ever prepared. It is

Nature's Sovereign Remedy

for almost all the daily casualties which occur in household, the workshop, or on the farm, as well as for many of the diseases which afflict humanity.

FOR BURNS AND SCALDS

It is invaluable, cooling and soothing the injured parts at once, and producing a perfect cure in a very short time, without leaving any scars. For this purpose alone, it is

A BLESSING TO THE WORLD,

FOR FROSTED LIMBS, COSMOLINE is fully as efficacious as for burns and scalds, restoring a healthy action to the injured parts very quickly. It is also the best possible remedy for Chilblains and Chapped Hands.
FOR RHEUMATISM especially Inflammatory, most forms of NEURALGIA, swelling of Limbs or Glands, COSMOLINE affords in the shortest possible time the

HAPPIEST RELIEF.

ON CUTS AND BRUISES, the action of COSMOLINE is almost magical. If promptly applied, it prevents soreness, and the wounds heal very rapidly.
FOR PILES, it has proved to be an unequalled remedy, and many a sufferer has blessed the day of its introduction.
FOR SKIN DISEASES we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, especially for Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema etc., and Teething humours.
We might go on enumerating the many other conditions for which it is unequalled, but will only add that wherever there is inflammation from any cause, COSMOLINE brings a rapid and happy relief, and will be the

HOUSEHOLD SURGEON'S

dependence under all circumstances. COSMOLINE is Prescribed by the best physicians, both allopathic and homeopathic. It is

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE,

but nature's own production, brought into an agreeable and pleasant condition, and is as safe to use anywhere as fresh cream.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Manufactured only by
E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.,
215 S Front St., Philadelphia.
For sale by F Potts Green, Druggist, Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa. 29-1y

"A New Thing Under the Sun."

SIXTEEN OIL PAINTINGS IN A BOOK!

Never before was such an idea attempted for book illustration; every one who has seen it pronounces it SUPERB. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's latest work,

WOMAN IN SACRED HISTORY,

is a series of narrative-sketches, drawn from Scriptural, historical, and legendary sources, ILLUSTRATED with Sixteen Choice Oil Chromos, after paintings by the most celebrated artists of the world, giving a rich and magnificent variety of Oriental costume and beauty. Mrs. Stowe in her charming style has written a book full of interest, and without a dull page in it, which even if not illustrated would sell rapidly; but the

BRILLIANT OIL PICTURES

make it one of the most unique, original, and remarkable books ever offered. The pictures if published separately, would readily sell for $2 each—or $32, while the entire book, with the sixteen pictures, together with sumptuous bindings of the volume, can be had for one-fifth of that amount! The book is making a tremendous

SENSATION AMONG AGENTS

and salesmen, because it is absolutely new and "has money in it." To get pleasant work and good pay send for terms, circulars, &c., to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, or Cincinnati.
44-4t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James H. Ebbs, deceased late of Half moon township, were granted to the undersigned November 10, '73, who hereby request all persons Knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LOVE,
SAMUEL L. GRAY.
3-3* Administrators

Dauchy & Co.,

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide. Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirts, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 45-4t

$5,000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free by mail, with terms, to clear from $5 to $10 per day. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J. 46-4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR
EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN
BY C. W. GLEASON, M. D. A magnificent volume abounding in important information, and elegantly illustrated. One agent took 100 orders in one week. Price and terms to suit the times. For circulars address H. N. McKINNEY & Co., 16 N. 7th St., Phila. 4t-w

SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham square, N. Y. 43 4t

LADIES' COMPANION.
An article long desired and sought for by every lady. Sent free for two stamps. Address
43 4t MRS C. HENRY, Hanover, Pa.

WANTED--1000 AGENTS
to sell a new and useful invention for slitting and looping rags, for carpet and cutting button-holes can unite five times the amount of rags in the same length of time than can be done by hand. NO THREAD USED. Any child can use it. It is the greatest novelty of the day. Patented by L. C. Palmer, and will be sent to any one, with instructions for using same, on receipt of $1, 50. State and County rights for sale. Great inducements to Agents, Address. L. C. PALMER, Patentee.
v5n43-tf Howard, Centre Co, Pa.

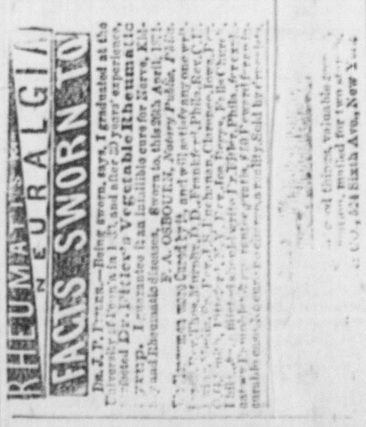
$20 SAVED!
To meet the urgent demand of the times the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. have determined to
REDUCE PRICES,
and will hereafter sell their $65 Machine for $45, and other styles in proportion
THE FLORENCE
the only Sewing Macaine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right and left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFIED, and is far better than any other machine in the market.
TIS NOW THE CHEAPEST.
Florence Mass., Nov. 1, 73. Agents wanted.
4w

Commercial College,
Located at Williamsport, Penn'a.
Established 1866. The BEST COLLEGE in the Country. Has the best Penman in Penna.
For College Paper, Specimens of Penmanship, &c., address
DAVIS & OPLINGER,
43 4t Williamsport, Penn'a.

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists. 45-4w

CAMPHORINE
The Great Discovery for the immediate relief & cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Pains, Strains, Stiff Joints, Swellings, Inflamations, Bunions, Catarrh, &c., &c. It will not grease or stain, and for the toilet is a luxury in every family. Thousands will now testify to its great merits. Try it. Price per bottle, 25 cents. REUBENHOYT, Prop'r, 293 Greenwich St., N. Y. 43-4w

THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is
JU UBEBA.
It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y 43 4t



Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease yields when the system has been put in perfect order with Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, upon the diseased glands of the nose and its chambers. Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, with which medicine can be carried high up and *perfectly* applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which discharge proceeds. So successful has this course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

$3 'ELASTIC TRUSS,' Write at once to POMEROY & CO., 741 Broadway. 43-4t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on estate of George M. Yocum, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, deceased have been granted to D. G. Bush residing in said Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims or demands against the estate will present them at the office of Bush and Yocum, in Bellfonte, duly authenticated for payment.

D. G. BUSH,
43-6t, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, decd. have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone boro, Blair Co, to whom all person indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make know the same without delay.

RUDOLPH GINGRICH,
Nov. 1, '73 42-6-t Administrator.

Wanamaker & Brown. | Clothing.

ATTRACTIVE! NEAT! SUBSTANTIAL!
Fall Styles Ready!
MEN'S YOUTH'S BOY'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
All Purchasers of Good Clothing are RECOMMENDED to supply their wants for the Fall and Winter Season from the Magnificent Stock of Elegant All Wool Garments
NOW ARRANGED FOR INSPECTION
In the Spacious Salesrooms of Oak Hall.
Prices Remarkably Low! Samples, with Easy Rules for Self-Measurement sent to any address when written for.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,
Philadelphia.

F. P. Green, | Medicines.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

HAVING, for many years, been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines known as GREEN'S No. 1 and NO. 2 LIVER PILLS, the merits of which have obtained for them a large sale. Other parties wishing to take advantage of the reputation these pills have gained, [illegible] of the same. In order that there may be no deception, we request attention to the following:

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Prepared only by F. P. GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa., without whose signature none is genuine.

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Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL in Bellefonte, only at my Drug Store, in Bush House Block and by R. F. Rankin & Co., Allegheny, street. Forwarded by mail to any part of the United State on receipt of price.

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Dealers in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket Books, Toys, Pocket Knives, Picture and Picture Frames.
A large assortment of Blank Books always on hand or procured to order.
17

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Unusual Inducements!
New and Attractive Goods,
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Watches,
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In view of the decline in GOLD, we have reduced prices on our entire Stock of Foreign merchandise to
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and purchasers will find it to their interests to make their selections NOW, while the ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.
Goods sent on approval for selections.
Articles purchased now, for the Holidays, will be packed and retained until such time as desired.
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The Magic Comb Sent by mail to any one for $1.00 Will change any colored hair to a permanent black or brown and contains no poison. Trade supplied at low rates. Address, MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. 43-4t

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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v5n2-1y.

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v4n26-1y

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Thereby saving to our customers, express charges and the trouble of corresponding, boxing, etc., Our Motto:
As Cheap as the Cheapest.
AND AS
Good as the Best.
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DREAKA'S DICTIONARY BLOTTER, OR COMBINATION OF WORD-BOOK WITH BLOTTING CASE.
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J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

N. M ALLISTER.... .....JAMES A. BEAVER.

MALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v5n1-1y.

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Officee wth Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bllefonte, Pa. v4n46-1y

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v4n12-1y

E. BLANCHALD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

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J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law Osceola, Clearfield County, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Clearfield and Centre Counties. 5-6-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

BARNHART, Attorney at Law. Collections and all other legal business promptly attended to, Office, 2nd floor over Bank of Wm. F. Reynolds & Co. v5n7-1y

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WITH
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AUGUSTUS HIBLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence near the Quaker Meeting House. Will attend to all business in his profession at all times and at all hours. v4n23-1y.

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JAMES H. DOBBINS, Physician and Surgeon. Office up stairs in J. H. McClure's building, Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession, faithfully at all times and all hours. v5n2-1y.

DR. THOS. R. HAYES, Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional service to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office at his residence on Linn St., v5n5-y

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J. C. McENTIRE, Dentist, notifies his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an office for the practice of his profession, in the brick building opposite the "Republican" office. All persons wishing Dental operations, teeth, or repairs will please call. All I ask is a trial. Work warranted. 4-22-1y

S. BELFORD D. D. S.—Offers his Professional serveces to the citizens of Centre Co. Office over Wilson's Drug Store, one Doore Below Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store. All Work intrusted to me will be Executed in the Best Manner.

Vulcanite, full Setts.....$20
Upper Setts.....$15
Partial Setts for one tooth. Please give me a call. v3n-14

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☞ The ratio of Expenses (including taxes) to receipts during the year 1871, were only seven and eight-tenths per cent., which is much less than any other Company. 5-2-y

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COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE
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BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

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challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of
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FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,
all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
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v5n34-1y

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HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality
OF
Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the
MOST REASONABLE PRICES
Our Coal is of the very
BEST IN THE MARKET
and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
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JOBBING
And Commission Merchants!

Salt by the barrel.....3.25
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We are Wanamaker & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothes they want at Philadelphia prices.

We are agents for Sharples of Philadelphia and will furnish customers with any kind of Ladies' dress goods, Shawls &c., at city prices. We have the largest stock of Merchandise ever brought here. Cellar room and up stairs all full. Call and see for yourself and

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The highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, grain &c.

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YOU CAN BUY THE
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GROCERIES
PROVISIONS,
TEAS,
SPICES,
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STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE
IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods, in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.

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BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
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A general assortment of all sort
IRON OF ALL SIZES,
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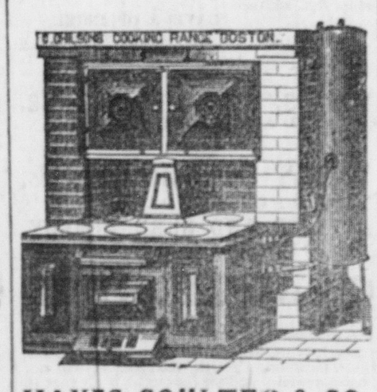

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In the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7,50 to $15
FOR SUITS OF THE
FINEST CASSIMERE.
HATS, CAPS,
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Gents' Furnishing Goods,
all directly from their own manufactory. Also,
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They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. Repairing of Watches promptly attended to, by F Galbraith. v4n15-1y.

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J. M. WAGNER & CO.
inform their friends, and the people of Centre and adjoining counties, that they continue to do business at the Bellefonte Mill. They keep constantly on hand the very best of
FAMILY AND SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Corn Meal, Feed of all kinds, such as Corn n the Ear, Rye, Chop, Corn Chop, Rye, Corn and Oats Chop, mixed in equal quantities, which they sell wholesale and retail at the lowest reasonable rates. They also buy
GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,
for which they pay the Highest Market Price, and pay the cash right down. No farmer need come the second time for his Greenbacks. Give us a trial. JOHN M. WAGNER & CO.,
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NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J. & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
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We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

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All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods
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SPEARS' ANTI CLINKER STOVES.
ALL SIZES OF ANTI CLINKERS
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DOUBLE HEATERS for
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PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
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SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
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H. D. YERGER'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.
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BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISINS, NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.
ICE CREAM
is a specialty and will be kept at al times and at all hours by him.
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.
H. D. YERGER,
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Business that will Pay
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address
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is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

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for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO
for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains or carpets

SAPOLIO
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the whole house, better than Soap. No slopping.—Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

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Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO
removes Stanes from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

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removes Stains and Grease from Carpets or other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

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a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

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as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

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Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

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HAND SAPOLIO
removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO
costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS
Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
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20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. 19-1y-eow

Pennywitt, Bennett & Co.

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OFFICE, 909 7th STREET, WASHINGTON. D. C.
Refers by premission to Hon HENRY D. COOKE, Governer of the Dist. of Columbia. 33-tf

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Makes examination in the PATENT OFFICE to ascertain the patentability of inventions for $10. A majority of cases are LOW rejected, being anticipated by existing patents,—loss to applicant usually about $50; often more. After making this preliminary examination I charge no fee unless I secure a patent. 33-tf

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Will purchase in the flourishing city of Fort Scott, Kansas, a substantial one-and-a-half story stone house (two lots) containing seven Well-finished rooms mostly oak-grained.
The lots are neatly and substantially enclosed and have on them nearly a thousand dollars worth of shrubbery and young bearing fruit trees, grape arbor cost $250. There is also a fine, large cistern which cost $450; a good frame stable and wood and coalhouse. Title perfect.
The House has been insured for upwards of four years for $3,500.
Price $1,600; $2,800 cash; balance in one, two and three years. For full particulars address
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GREAT BARGAIN
FARM FOR SALE
140 ACRES ON PATUXENT RIVER,
Three miles South of Hill's Landing, Prince George County, Maryland. Good Nine-room Frame house, Barn, Stable, and all necessary out-buildings, on a well established Farm. For particulars address,
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GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE
FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
JOB PRINTING.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!
HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county. Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for
WHITE & YELLOW PINE,
OAK
HEMLOCK LUMBER.
Also, for
SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.
W. M. HOLMES,
Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. 3-17 tf

BELEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
[Successor to W. V. Hughes.]
BELLEFONTE
PLANING MILL,
Manufactures and keep always on hand White & Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weatherboarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Moulding,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every description
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.
Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.
Orders from
Contractors,
Builders,
Dealers,
and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Miscellaneous.

DIPLOMA,
AWARDED BY THE
American Institute,
TO J. W. MCKEE,
FOR
Embroidering & Fluting Machines.
"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."
EXHIBITION OF 1872.
John E. Gavit, Rec. Secy. F. A. Barnard, Pres. Samuel D. Tilman, Corresponding Secy.
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This simple and ingenious Machine is as useful as the Sewing Machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies, in the place of expensive Needle-work, its work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is now complete without it. A Machine with illustrated circular and full instructions sent on receipt of $2. or finished in silver plate for $2.75.
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AGENTS WANTED.

DR GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR,
Is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofular, Erycipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentery, Cholera-morbus, Cholera, and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 165 Seventh Avenue, New York.

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A Book just issued, exposing the "PERSONALS" that have appeared in the New York Newspapers: their history and lesson. STYLISH VILLIANS FULLY EXPOSED. Advertisements from desperate men to beautiful women; Clandestine meetings: how frustrated; The History of the GOODRICH TRAGEDY the result of a "personal." Description of Living Broadway Statues. EXPOSES SOCIAL CORRUPTION. Sent on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Unique Printing House, 36 Vesey St., New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, N. Y.

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[*Continued from 2d Page.*]

the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Please, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceeding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November but, the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February,

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable, consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct: but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Court of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election districts, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of differences; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCES.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws, but the General Assembly may, by general law, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to any amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum (in the aggregate at any one time) upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough, or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district or other municipality incurring any indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accuring interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION. 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION. 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized, and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriation from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controlers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday in January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township, and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured, or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking injury or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations" as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business, but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

Schedule.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in the Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of the constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if the constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the term for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, when a governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year 1874 a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer is duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissioners severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All court of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year 1875, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all indictments and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned and until their successors shall duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re elected he shall continue the president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their office for the term of five years from the first day of January after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of judges of the Supreme Court and judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on "Legislation" shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany shall be composed of the present judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court No. 1 shall be Judges Allison, Peirce and Paxson; of the Court No. 2 Judges Hare, Mitchell, and one other judge to be elected; of the Court No. 3, Judges Ludlow, Finletter, and Lynn, and of the Court No. 4, Judges Thayer, Briggs, and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts Nos. 2 and 4 shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January in the year 1875.

SEC. 19. In the county of Alleghany, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be the Judges of the Court No. 1, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas No. 2.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of Courts No. 1 and 2 respectively until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Alleghany, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, 1875, and existing courts in said counties with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Alleghany shall be tried and disposed of in the court number 1; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the Court number 2.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, 1875; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission the first Monday of December, in the year 1875.

SEC. 24. In the cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commission, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year 1875 one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, to be elected under this constitution shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year 1875; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The term of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, 1875.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year 1875, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January in the year 1876, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof, "shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

I. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections: and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary.—The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the elections to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A two story frame store room, 20 by 58 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh. Formley owned by W. H. Cook now occupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte.
5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Fannie Gingrich, late of Half Moon twp, Centre Co, Pa. deceased have been granted to Rudolph Gingrich, residing in Tyrone, Blair Co., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

RUDOLPH GINGRICH,
Nov. 1 '73 42-6-t Administrator.

E. GRAHAM & SON,

Dealers in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Best quality

Buenos Ayres Sole Leather

ALWAYS ON HAND
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP AND CALF SKINS.

Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
41-6m Bishop St, Bellefonte, Pa.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the travelling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and established house—

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.

He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servents are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.

JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'73-1y. Prop'r.

BUSH HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

SUMMER RESORT.

First-Class Accommodations

TO

300 GUESTS

For circular and further particul

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 35, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——All business will be suspended in this place to-morrow.

——Vagrants are now meandering through the high-ways and by-ways of the county.

——Bellefonte Building and Loan Association, at last meeting, sold money at 35 per cent.

——A man named Resides, who resides in Snow Shoe, shot a wild cat last week in the above named twp.

——The man who bought his sleigh last Spring at half price, is now laying in his linen clothes for next summer.

——The man in the moon has kept dark ever since the Alderney cattle-club of this place, has begun to keep a herds book of blooded stock.

——To-morrow, Thanksgiving Day, will be a good time to remember the worthy and deserving poor. Do not let them suffer for food, fuel or warm clothes.

——From the Osceola *Reveille* we learn that a little daughter of Jas. H. Lipton, formerly of this place, fell against a hot stove last week and was painfully injured.

——Samuel Foster, Esq., and Col. Wilkinson brought home fourteen pheasants last Saturday, and it was not a very good day for pheasants either, they said.

——The revival in the M. E. Church is still in progress, and will continue as long as penitent sinners throng the crowd of attendants at the daily and evening meetings.

——The financial crisis is rapidly subsiding in these parts. Any how the editors of the *Watchman* contemplate getting the seats of their trouserloons newly slungled. Great improvement.

——The mystery surrounding the individual who struck Billy Patterson is not greater than that which surrounds the reason why the "Commissioners' organ" defends the *Watchman* against our editorial strictures.

——Last week a little son of Jessie Fravel of Snow Shoe, fell from the second story of Herbert Williams' new house, to the cellar without injuring himself. This is a pretty tough story, but the times are hard.

——A little child of Mrs. Pope, Snow Shoe, took advantage of its mother's absence and walked into the fire one evening last week and had its clothes badly singed. This is rather expensive amusement at this season of the year.

——The Cardiff Giant was sold in New Orleans, the other day, for eight dollars, and still Col A. C. Noyes represents Clinton county in the Legislature. The fact that he is the only post mortem Member in the State is enough to make a stone weep.

——Last Friday, the second anniversary of the Snow Shoe Council O. U. A. M. was duly observed by the members of that order and the citizens in general. Mr. Geo. Sbier furnished the supper to which he and the Mechanics did simple justice. The Council is going to build a hall.

——The Cuban question, the topic of the day, has assumed a serious character. Great preparations are being made for war. Our national honor should be vindicated, and, if necessary, we are ready to sacrifice all our wife's relations, in order that the stain may be wiped out.

——A woman on Logan street left her baby in the cradle the other evening and a coal-oil lamp on the table. She was absent about ten minutes and when she returned she found the child sleeping pleasantly and the lamp burning brightly. She bought her coal-oil from Westler & Co., and is not likely to meet with an accident.

——The Commisioner's organ says that the heating apparatus in their new Jail is a decided failure, that the boarders are almost frozen at night, that they are becoming tired of their quarters and want to go home. If the Commissioners have not made their heating apparatus just what it ought to be, they have been careful to construct the jail so admirably that when the inmates get tired they can leave without doing much damage to the building.

— Thanksgiving-day will dawn upon us to-morrow. Are we prepared for it? The harvest is past, the summer is ended and it is a fitting time to thank the Giver of all good for the bounties and blessings of His hand. Our barns are richly stored with the product of the field; our country has been at peace with all the world; Heaven has smiled kindly upon us during the past year.—Little recompense it would be, if every family in the land, as it gathers around the thanksgiving table, were to consecrate life and fortune anew to the bounteous hand that has kindly preserved us through another year. Other portions of our land have seen the visitations of Providence in the scourge of disease, the failures of business interests and dearth of crops. We, who live here among the heathful mountains and fertile valleys, have been, as a people, free from everything but health and prosperity. Home, health and plenty have continued with us, while dire disease and pitiless poverty have been the portion of many. To-morrow our tables will be loaded with plenty, while poverty will glare into homes and families as deserving as ours. Our children will be happy with light hearts and warm clothing, while many another's darling with weary head and beggared stomach will track the snow with bare feet. Can we sit down to rich, warm dinners, with consciences clear of offence, while there are those around us whose fires have gone out on the hearth ere the scanty meal is prepared Would not our thanksgiving be a solemn mocking before Heaven?

A warm-hearted editor in the eastern part of the State has wisely suggested that all denominations, societies and individuals should give of their means, as God has prospered them, on Thanksgiving Day, for the benefit of the poor. The suggestion has been taken up and spread like wild-fire all over the Commonwealth. Depositories for contributions should be opened in every church and place of assembly. All should give of their means liberally so that none may suffer. Shall Bellefonte and Centre county be behind in this noble work? Shall our Thanksgiving be an insult to the Almighty, or shall we, by some act or gift of charity, try to some degree, to alleviate the poor around us, and thus, in a measure, prove our thanksgiving by almsgiving?

HOMICIDE.—It is always an unpleasant duty to record the vicious acts of our fellow citizens. The reckless and imprudent course of many of our young men has cost them and their families much grief and remorse. It is with sorrow for the young man, and sympathy with his family, that we record the shooting of a colored individual on last Saturday by Mr. Frank. P. Blair, jeweller, in the Brockerhoff Row. Mr. Blair had been quizzing and examining a colored individual who had been wanting "tick" in the store for some time.—On the afternoon of the day mentioned, the altercation became serious, and just as the negro was at the point of striking, Mr. Blair seized a revolver, which he supposed was not loaded, and, leveling it at the disorderly individual, pulled the trigger. Strange as it may seem, the weapon was loaded, and the ball did its terrible work by riddling the negro almost to pieces. Of course the guilty party claims that it was only a scare and that he did not know the revolver was loaded. At this stage in the tale, it might be well to explain that the victim was a negro-shaped, cast iron clock which Mr. Blair, for the fun of the thing, riddled with his revolver. He has plenty of other clocks, elegant in style and always on time. Besides, he has the largest and best jewelry store in the county, and a full line of Holiday Goods which he is anxious to sell.

MELANGE.—Give the needy your old clothes.....We have one turkey stuffed, ready for to-morrow's gorge....Plenty of independence in the "Commissioners' organ" last week. It is printing the "Constitution" that makes it all, and whenever Brown waxes fat, he kicks. .....Our town ladies, bless them, look sweet and charming in their new winter toggery....Brown goes against the new Constitution which proves that it is unobjectionable.....Great fatality among the hogs in this county just now..... Miss G. B. Priest is doing a thriving business in ladies' furnishing goods..... A pretty little story will be found on the inside of this paper.....Court is in full blast.....The vote on the Constitution will take place December 16th....Lawyers now strut through the aisles of the Court House and try to delude unfortunate humanity into the idea that they have more brains than Nature ever gave them....We would give a tin up to see the new Constitution printed in Pennsylvania Dutch by the *Centre Berichter*. Its own fathers wouldn't recognize it..... Duncan's Foundry is still in blast, and weathers the panic like an old thoroughbred.....Now we have colds and noseblowings.....Confectioners are now preparing outfits for Santa Claus....Boys are fixing up their skates.

——When a Bellefonte newspaper brags about having next to the largest circulation in Centre county, and in the same issue, piteously begs for money, then the inference is better described than imagined.

——Ex-Governor Curtin delivered a lecture on Russia last evening in Wellsboro.

——A new song for Wm. M Lloyd's depositors—"O, I feel so awful jolly when the banks begin to pay."

——D. S. Dunham, the man who never took a bath, because afraid of taking cold, is writing locals for an Altoona paper. He never could do the clean thing.

——Bargains will be given to customers for a week or two, in a lot of custom-made clothing—coats, pants and vests—full suits or each separately; also a full assortment of hats and caps, at Montgomery's, No. 7, Brockerhoff Row Country merchants are requested to call and examine.

——Thomas Pendleton, a colored Linn Street philosopher, came to grief last week. He was brought before a Justice on the charge of meddling with contraband goods. Thomas is full of philosophy and upon being asked what defense he had to make, generalized the whole affair as follows:—"Well, ye see dat, during 'de panic, I am one ob de many dat cant afford to carry much of a reserve, because I cant turn my collaterals at a sacrifice. If de government calls in de bonds due in 1874, and de imports of bullions tend to ease de money market a little, dis deponent must find his level wid every thing else, but I is very panicky just now an' hope de hon'able gemmen will remember how it is da'selves an', as de worst is about over, I hope dey will s'cuse' my indescretion."

——A NEW STYLE OF CEMETERY.—Professor Espi Egleri, of Paris, arrived at the Bush House on last Tuesday. His calling is that of tuning musical instruments. In stature he is short and slim like a hitching post. His complexion is somewhat similar to that of a scalded shoat with the bristles left on the upper lip, and along the lower part of the scalp. Epsi Egleri's Frenchy deportment, like his conversation, was but poorly broken to the English idiom. He had a tragic, impending sort of a way about him that attracted the attention of the other guests at the hotel. He retired early to bed on Tuesday evening and nothing was heard from him until half past three the next morning. At that time he was heard by every inmate of the hotel. He was yelling percussion French at the top of his voice and was beating every article of furniture with a club that would stand up and take it. The inmates of the house were immediately aroused. Fire or murder was on every tongue. The night was very cold but the male boarders did not wait for outside clothing; some of them, besides their underclothing, put on a coat or hat to keep them warm, but the majority came *in dishabille*, that is with no other apparrel than their night shirts. In a twinkling two dozen boarders stood before the Frenchman in their Georgia Captain uniforms. The lady boarders of course could not control their curiosity and peered out of a dozen door-ways upon the romantic and thrilling scene that was being enacted. The professor was on the war path. He wore strictly nothing but an immence over-coat and a stove-pipe hat. He had just lighted a long-handled pipe and thus he presented himself to the startled boarders. He began to jabber violent French, accompanying it with fierce evolutions of his large club. He struck foreign attitudes of great indignation, hammered the door posts and danced around like mad. Finding that none of his auditors understood a word he was saying, his rage knew no bounds. With expressions of exquisite disgust he led the white robed throng to his chamber door. Then pointing to the wide-open window, through which swept a stream of frosty wind, and then to his bed all shattered and broken to pieces, and danced around the room brandishing his club, grinding his teeth and, for all the world, acting as if in the last stages of hydrophobia. One of the party now stepped forward and demanded why he carried on in that manner. The Frenchman brought all his knowledge of the English to bear on his reply. Striking a position, he retorted: "Ze atmozphere freeze me, ze bed broke up, me freeze. Demme, me no Cemetery, can't sleep in Cemetery. Demme, me no *maitre des basses œuvres*." "But why do you make so much noise at this time of night?" asked the spokesman. "Noise, me make big noise, me bust house, demme me no want to die, me no Cemetery, me kill *por force*," and with this the infuriated man made a rush, club in hand, for the bystanders who vamoused in every direction. They appeared to fine advantage as they rushed by the half-opened doors of the lady boarders. The Frenchman now raved up and down the long hall in his hat and coat, striking every thing in his way with his club and ejecting foreign expletives like a locomotive. The proprietor, finding that something desparate must be done, procured his revolver and, unlocking the door of an adjoining room, drove the foreigner into it and locked the door. The excited spectators soon came from their hiding places and, once more passing in review before the half-open doors, from which anon appeared a night-cap, they retired to their rooms and peace again reigned in the Bush House.

QUEER ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN SNOW SHOE.—News was received here last Wednesday of an attempt to shoot S. C. Boak, formerly of this place, by an unknown party in the mountains in Snow Shoe township. Mr. S. C. Boak, who for several years was in the employ of the B. & S. S. R. R. Company, but who has been in the mercantile business at Pine Glen for the last year or more, left home on Monday afternoon of last week for a few days deer hunting. On Tuesday forenoon he was still hunting in that region of Snow Shoe township, known as "The Sandy," which is about ten miles distant from the town of Snow Shoe. While quietly tramping along on the lookout for game, he observed an unknown man partially concealed behind a tree with his gun raised to his eye as if drawing a bead on him. The latter immediately called to him not to shoot, when the stranger lowered his gun and waited till Mr. Boak came up to him, when he asked why he had pointed his gun at him. The stranger said he thought he "was a buck," and did not know any better until he spoke. Mr. Boak says he was considerably alarmed. The unknown, was a tall, powerful man, with black hair and ful. black beard. His language had a strong German accent, and his behavior was anything but soothing to his newly made acquaintance. He asked numerous questions, evidently to find out who Boak was, whether any one was with him, and how far they were from any habitation. He received correct answers to all his questions, and having ascertained that no one was with Boak at the time, he attempted to find out what valuables were on his person. Noticing Boak's gold fob-chain he inquired the time of day. Boak did not exhibit his handsome gold watch but guessed at the hour and the stranger, producing his own watch, told him he was about right. After some conversation about the hunting, Boak proposed that they should hunt together down an adjoining ravine, one on each side of Sandy run. The stranger objected and Mr. Boak started alone. When about twenty-five or thirty yards off, the stranger shot at him. The ball grazed his head and the concussion felled him to the ground. He immediately regained his feet but the intending murderer had concealed himself in some undergrowth and was not to be found. Mr. Boak lost no time in getting out of harm's way. He did not want to be made game of. He ran for some distance through the woods, but finding that he was not pursued, he calmed himself and went to hunting again, and, before night, had the satisfaction of bringing down a large three pronged buck. Many rumors are rife among the people of Snow Shoe as to who the would-be murder can be but nothing definite about him can be found. Nobody about Snow Shoe seems to answer his description. Mr. Boak feels sure that the scoundrel intended to murder him for his watch and other valuables.

——The first public sale of farm-stock and utensils for this season took place on the farm of John H. Orvis, Esq., on last Saturday. As he did not give us the priyilege of advertising it before the sale, we will take the liberty to do so now, and make no charges therefor. Harness and farming utensils went very low, excepting a pair of bob sleds which sold for $49. Two-months shoats averaged $4.75; a Poland China sow brought $13; ditto, boar, $20; Chester white sow, $16. Among sheep sold, a Cotswold buck brought $20.50; ditto ewe, $10.50; grade sheep, $5 80. The Alderney cattle club was out in full force. The President and Secretary of the club were anxious to buy the blooded cattle, but were out-bid by other ambitious agriculturists. Rob't McKnight increased the stock of the Gas Works by purchasing a four-week's Alderney bull calf for $7.50. A four-year-old cow, "Alfaretta," sold for $80; a three-year-old cow, "Mary," fresh, $86.50; a four year-old, "Lucy," $100.50, and a three-year-old bull, "Logan," $68.50. The last four are herd-book stock, and were purchased by Emanuel Shuey. An Alderney heifer, six months old, sold to George Zeigler for $37; a five month bull sold to Charles Whitmer for $13.00 closed the sale of blooded cattle. A spring colt brought $42, and a six-year old mare $157. One team of good gray horses were sold for $300, for which Mr. Orvis was offered $500 one year ago. Robert Goheen, the popular auctioneer, is an artist in his way, and coaxed out the extra half-dollar bids in an admirable manner.

COAL FOR CASH ONLY.—Owing to the great delay and cost in collecting bills for coal, we hereby give notice to our customers that we will hereafter SELL COAL FOR CASH ONLY, or its equivolent. Coal is now a Cash Article, and must be bought at the mines subject to sight drafts; freight follows the coal and must be paid on receipt of same. To meet these requirements, we are compelled to sell on above terms. We will endeavor to purchase the best quality of coal, and will spare no pains to accommodate those who will favor us with their patronage.

45-3t SHORTLIDGE & Co.

——Stoves, stoves, good and cheap, at W. & L. F. Wetsler's near the Railroad Depot.

BELLEFONTE Nov. 24. 1873

JOHN G. LOVE ESQ—*Dear Sir:*—We would be happy to receive from you for publication, a copy of your address delivered this day in Court upon presenting the Resolutions of the Bar, in respect to the memory of our deceased friend and Brother Geo. M. Yocum Esq.

Very Respectfully &c.,

A. O. FURST. JAS. A. BEAVER.
WM. P. WILSON. D. S. KELLER.
JAS. H. RANKIN. JNO. H. ORVIS.
S. D. GRAY

BELLEFONTE, Nov. 25, 1873.

A. O. Furst, Jas. A. Beaver, Wm. P. Wilson, Esqrs. and others:

Gentlemen:—Your communication of yesterday, requesting copy of address delivered by me in Court, in presenting the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Centre county Bar, Oct. 30, on the death of George M. Yocum, Esq., is received. It is my pleasure herewith to comply with your request.

Very Respectfully Yours,
JNO. G. LOVE.

May it please the Court.

In presenting these resolutions and moving their adoption and entry on the records of this Court, it is with some distrust and a feeling of profound sorrow, that I undertake the performance of this sad duty. When the last sad rites, on the death of Hon. H. N. McAlister were performed, little was it then thought, or expected, that we would again be called upon, so soon, to do ceremony, pay the last tribute of respect and mourn the decease of another member of this bar. But since then, Death, the great leveler of the human race, the great test of man's individuality, has stretched forth his destroying hand and ruthlessly plucked from our midst, one who was in the vigor of manhood, the prime of life and who bid fairer than most of us to enjoy a long and prosperous life. George M. Yocum Esq. would probably have been the last of the membership of this bar, who would have been chosen by human ken to be the successor of the late Hon. H. N. McAllister, to hasten to that bourne from whence none return.

There are times when the greatness of the subject to be contemplated by the finite mind is so completely overwhelming, yea, so mysterious and sacred in its character that the mind shrinks from the performance of its office, and can do no more than, in silent awe and reverarance, mutely acknowledge its own inferiority, and thus pay the most fit tribute of respect to the object of its contemplation. To me, this seems an occasion like that. That a man in the vigor of health, in the midst of success and usefulness, and who promised a long life of future usefulness, goodness and greatness, should be stricken down in the flower of his age, by one of those sudden and Mysterious Providences that marked the melancholy decease of our brother surely brings in contact the finite with the infinite, and the human intellect in its effort to penetrate and solve the mystery, is compelled to pause and simply acknowledge the Superior. It then seems to me, that with feelings of deepest sorrow I could more fitly do tribute to the memory of the deceased by silently and reverently contemplating his many virtues, his goodness and usefulness, than by attempting a eulogy on his life and character.

It was my happy privilege to know Mr. Yocum well. For the past ten years we were intimately acquainted, and our associations, both in business and social life, of the most trustworthy nature. So much so that we frequently intercharged our earlier experiences in life which being marked with a degree of similarity, naturally drew forth a mutual sympathy that ripened into a most mature and confiding friendship.

Through him I learned that his earlier life was one of toil and labor. Born and raised on a farm near Cattawissa, Columbia County, Pa., he early acquired habits of industry and energy that marked well his success in life. At the youthful age of sixteen, his natural genius became ill-content in being confined in its operation to the wringing of a scanty subsistance from the soil, and he made the first great step in young life that so often determines one's destiny. He embarked into the "worlds, broad field of battle," and relying on his own energy and ability, he soon realized, that, in himself, and through himself he would be very competent to meet successfully the relalities and requirements of life, as a citizen and a man. By great persevernance untiring industry, and indefatigable labor, he rapidly acquired learning and knowledge, and fitted himself for the noble profession he chose for his calling. While at school, he stood first in scholarship, first in decorum, and graduated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, in 1860, carrying off the first honors of the institution. Entering the law office of Messrs. Mayer & Ball, at Lock Haven, in the fall of 1860, as a student at law, he prosecuted its study with his wanted zeal and industry. When he came to the bar in 1862, he came well versed in the fundamental principles of the law and with a foundation prepared broad and deep upon which to build himself the lawyer that he was. As a lawyer, he was thorough, earnest and clear, safe in counsel, and had established himself well in his profession, having many seniors but few superiors of his age the trust relationship exsisting between attorney and client he regarded with the utmost fidelity and zealously made, the cause of his client that of his own, and brought unto subserviency his client's cause all his legal acumman, ability, and honorable means As a practicioner at this bar, he was uniformly courteous to his fellow members, and so conducted himself in manner, as at all times to command the greatest respect and kindly feeling of his advosary in the trial of a cause, and to secure the highest esteem and warm and cordial freindship of the whole bar. As a citizen he was popular and useful. His ripe experience, fine culture, business acquirements and spirit of enterprise, naturally secured his association and connection, with the varied business interests of the community, both public and private, in regard to which his counsel was frequently sought and duly appreciated.

As a man he was emphatically self made. Eminently was he the architect of his own fortune. In manner he was unpretentious and unassuming. In ambition he was modest and unselfish. And although no one possessed more flattering and encouraging prospects, nor was more directly in line of promotion to high position than he, yet he never intruded himself, nor endeavored to enforce a recognition of his claims to place, to the disregard or exclusion of the rights of others. Rather would he permit the sacrifice of his personal prospects and interests, than suffer himself to run counter to the interests of a friend or the public. His liberal mindedness enabled him to take broad and comprehensive views of all subjects brought to his notice, and on subjects of a public nature he was ever ready to give his opinion, which was always worthy of, and commanded due consideration. He was endowed with a benevolent nature that recognized all claims of charity, and benevolence, of both, a public and private character, that presented themselves to him; and he met their demands with a prompt and liberal response.

Probably he will be missed most and his loss most severely felt by many poor person who were the frequent subjects of his kind and unostentatious charity. In social life, he was pleasant, genial and affable, and his polite demeanor toward all, and general disposition to please, were such as to ensure to him a degree of popularity, a universal friendship, and a cordial welcome into every company shared and enjoyed by but few.

Having arrived at that period in life, in which his usefulness, both as a citizen and a lawyer, and his influence for good, was being fully known and valued, we can but mourn his sad and untimely decease, as a great loss to the community

If he had faults, let us remember that it is not human, but divine to be faultless, and he was human. And let us gently and kindly drop the mantle of charity over them, and if they ever live in memory let them serve as becon lights to warn us from similar error; and let his honesty of purpose, upprightness and intregrity of character, his high mindedness, and sober and industrious life, and generous nature, commend themselves to our most serious and careful thought and emulation.

——Jacob Moyer of Harris township sold on Tuesday last twelve hogs to a Lock Haven butcher, which averaged 440 pounds.—The largest weighed 580.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Bellefonte, by Rev. M. L. Smyser, John H. Lonberger and Miss Alice M. Bartley, both of Bellefonte, Pa.

On the 20th inst., at same place, by same, Samuel Hazel and Miss Alice J. Brean, both of Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of his parents in Liberty twp., after a long and severe illness of consumption, Andrew Thompson, aged 23 years, 9 months and 21 days.

He bore his sickness with great patience, and died leaving a bright prospect that he has gone to dwell with Jesus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WAFFLES.—Take one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, two table-spoonfuls of melted butter, and sweet milk sufficient to make a thick batter; mix thoroughly; add one egg, well beaten, and one measure Banner Baking Powder; stir well, and bake immediately, in waffle irons.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa. and you will receive postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweat; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; langhor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelid; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. Kunkle's.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call it Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper neatly put on the outside, with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine article.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 40-1m.

Centaur Liniment

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are endered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

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